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LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT STARTS 20 MAY

Arrival in Sofia

AU200904 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- The prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, Mr Leabua Jonathan, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit.

He was welcomed by the chairman of the Ministerial Council, Mr Grisha Filipov, by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov and by other officials.

Mr Leabua Jonathan is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs of Lesotho, Mr E. R. Sekhonyana [as received].

This visit spells the beginning of official contacts between Bulgaria and Lesotho. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1980.

Today in the afternoon, Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Leabua Jonathan will start official talks.

The programme provides for a two-day visit in the province, where the guest will be made familiar with the Bulgarian practices in the development of agriculture.

Delegations Begin Talks

AU201910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] The official talks between the delegations of Bulgaria and the Kingdom of Lesotho opened in Sofia today. Opportunities were discussed for the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in various sectors between the two countries. Topical questions of the international situation were discussed as well.

The two government leaders denounced the armed provocations and terrorist actions of the South African Republic against the Kingdom of Lesotho, which declares itself against the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination and supports the people of South Africa for their freedom and independence. The talks, which will continue tomorrow, were attended by the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs -- Petur Mladenov and Mr Sekhonyana.

Filipov Presents Awards

AU201957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented the 1,300th Anniversary of Bulgaria jubilee medal to Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Kingdom of Lesotho, and Mr Evaristus Sekhnonyana, minister of the foreign affairs of Lesotho and chairman of the Basotho National Party. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov and Andrey Lukanov, as well as by other officials.

Filipov Dinner

AU201920 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, prime minister of Bulgaria, gave an official dinner tonight in honour of the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabua Jonathan.

Zhivkov Dinner

AU211922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has given a dinner in honor of Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho. The dinner was attended by the Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, by members of the government, and by the officials accompanying the prime minister of Lesotho. The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU211926 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 21 May 83

["Bulgaria-Lesotho: Identical or Close Positions" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- The development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Lesotho is in the interests of the two countries and the two peoples. It stands a contribution to the process of peace strengthening in the world and to the understanding between peoples. This was stressed here today during a conversation between the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov and the Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, currently paying an official and friendly visit here.

The Bulgarian head of state emphasized that Bulgaria will work for the strengthening of ties between the two vountries in accordance with the documents signed during the visit. The conversation was attended also by the Bulgarian prime minister, Mr Grisha Filipov, at the invitation of whom the government leader of Lesotho is visiting the country.

Tonight the final talks were held here between Mr Grisha Filipov and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. It was found during the exchange of views on international issues, especially such concerning the situation in the African Continent, that at hand is a coincidence or closeness of stands. The fact that in such a short time important bilateral documents were prepared and signed, illustrates the constructive atmosphere in which the talks were held.

It was noted that the chief task at present is to ensure the conditions necessary to translate into life the accords achieved, a wish for which is at hand in both parties to the talks.

Mr Grisha Filipov and Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan gave a positive assessment to the work completed. The guest told journalists that he considers his visit to Bulgaria as very successful, having in mind the protocol he and Mr Grisha Filipov signed on the talks and also the general agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation for a term of five years and an agreement for scientific and cultural cooperation signed by the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr E.R. Seknonyana, who is also chairman of the National Party of Lesotho.

The documents signed provide for the development of relations in agriculture, industry and geology, for exchange visits of experts, and the training of Lesotho youths in the Bulgarian higher educational establishments, etc.

A joint communique was adopted.

Late this evening the leader of the Lesotho Government leaves on a two-day tour of the country. He will visit a number of industrial and agricultural projects.

Official Visit Ends

AU211946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The official part of the visit paid to Bulgaria by Dr Joseph Leabua Jonathan has ended. He left for Ruse tonight. At Sofia airport the guest was seen off by Comrade Grisha Filipov. A representative Army detachment presented arms and the national anthems of the two countries were played by a military band. Dr. Joseph Leabua Jonathan and the official accompanying him were also seen off by the comrades Petur Mladenov and Andrey Lukanov.

Jonathan Departs Country

AU231517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] On 23 May, Joseph Leabua Jonathan, Lesotho's premier, departed from Bulgaria.

At Ruse airport he was seen off by Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Committee, and Kiril Donchev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Ruse Okrug People's Council.

DEMICHEV-LED SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES

AU231747 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] On 23 May, a Soviet delegation led by Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture, arrived in Bulgaria. The delegation will take part in the forthcoming Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON RIGHTIST THREAT IN POLAND

AU211350 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 21 May 83

["Poland Today" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO continues to publish the dispatches of Mr Radoslav Velev, special envoy of the newspaper, from Poland. Today the author dwells on the political situation in Poland and on the global strategy of imperialism in relation to that country, in relation to the states of the socialist community. Mr Radoslav Velev refutes the allegations of the bourgeois propaganda centres that the conflict in Poland had been a conflict between the society and the authorities. There is no conflict between the society and the authorities, he writes, but between the left-wingers and the right-wingers.

The main threat for the whole of Poland for the present and the future of the Polish people used to come and is still coming from the forces of the right, from those forces who have set themselves the final aim of eroding socialism and gradually transferring the country onto capitalist rails. The author of the article expresses the opinion that the class enemy in Poland has been stunned by the Marshal [as received] Law that it has retreated but is not considering itself defeated and has not abandoned its aim.

Mr Velev says that what has happened in Poland is part of the global strategy of imperialism against socialism and that it is not accidentally that the imperialist forces are constantly seeking to stir troubles in the socialist community countries, to achieve a destabilization and an eventual "dismantling" of socialism.

Fully aware of all the difficulties, the author of the article remains an optimist, considering what was achieved last year and in the first three months of this year.

ENGINEERING, ELECTRONICS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

AU201551 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Toncho Chakurov, minister of mechanical engineering and electronics, and Mr Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Power Engineering and Industry Committee of Yugoslavia, signed a cooperation protocol in the field of mechanical engineering and electronics.

The document opens up good vistas to the two neighboring countries' establishing permanent cooperation in the field of industrial joint production, as well as to the reciprocal exchange of finished products.

During his stay in Bulgaria the Yugoslav guest was shown round a number of enterprises in the system of the Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and Electronics and was made familiar with the manufacture of magnet and memory units, robots, hydro-units and I.C.E. trucks.

Mr Rade Pavlovic also met Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Economic, Trade and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission.

AGREEMENT WITH IRAN ON AGRICULTURE, OTHER AREAS

AU211546 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Sofia, May 21 (BTA) -- A delegation led by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union, Mr Aleksandur Petkov, returned from Iran.

The leader of the delegation told a BTA reporter: With my colleague, the Minister of Agriculture of Iran, Mr Mohammad Salamati, signed an agreement on the expansion of cooperation between our countries in agriculture and the timber industry, in the food industry, and we outlined ways to raise its efficiency. [sentence as received]

Our joint efforts will be aimed at becoming acquainted with the achievements of the two countries in the above-mentioned spheres and this will be the basis upon which our relations will be furthered. Bulgaria will render cooperation to the Iranian country in the development of agriculture, the food industry and will supply it with seeds and planting material.

A review was made of the commercial ties between the countries and it was found they were developing successfully on a mutually-advantageous foundation. Additional measures were outlined for their further deepening. At the meeting with the prime minister of Iran, Mr Mir-Hoseyn Musavi we got mutually informed of the results of our joint work with the Iranian colleagues and of the tasks we are to solve in the future. We had also fruitful meetings with the ministers of industry, power generation, foreign trade, etc., which are bound to contribute to the deepening of bilateral cooperation.

RADIO REPORTS LEADERS' APPEARANCES FOR 14-21 MAY

AU211450 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 14 and 20 May, which are indicated in parentheses, notes the following appearances by Bulgarian leaders:

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Sofia on the occasion of an accountability conference of the Club of Young Artists. (0900 GMT 17 May) Yordanov is also reported to have attended a plenum of the Culture Committee in Sofia. (1100 GMT 16 May)

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, is reported to have attended a meeting on the work of industrial enterprises in Vratsa. (1730 GMT 19 May)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, is reported to have attended a meeting of the local BCP Okrug Committee in Turgovishte. (0900 GMT 20 May)

AFP REPORTS RELEASE OF FIVE POLITICAL PRISONERS

NC231901 Paris AFP in English 1735 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Prague, May 23 (AFP) -- Five women jailed for political offenses last March and April were freed last week, dissident sources here said today.

Four of those freed were nurses from Slovakia who were arrested April 1 as part of a crackdown on the Franciscan order.

The fifth woman, a worker, had been held in eastern Bohemia since March 4 on charges of "inciting rebellion".

Dissident sources said that at least 12 other people, including five Franciscans, are still being held after police began investigating the work of the religious order which although not banned has come under attack from state authorities.

In mid-April, 86 Catholics petitioned for an end to harassment of the Franciscans.

It was also learnt that Vaclav Benda, former spokesman of VONS, the Committee for Defense of Unjustly Imprisoned People, was to be freed later this week at the end of a four-year prison term.

A member of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights group, Mr Benda, was sentenced in May 1979 to four years imprisonment for subversion.

VISIT BY ZIMBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER STARTS 23 MAY

Mugabe Met by Husak

LD231057 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] A party and state delegation from Zimbabwe, headed by Robert Mugabe, prime minister and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU], arrived in Czechoslovakia today for an official visit at the invitation of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. At the festively decorated Ruzyne Airport to welcome the outstanding African statesman and fighter for freedom and independence were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik; Secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and other personages.

After the first welcome on Czechoslovak soil, during which Pioneers from Prague presented red carnations to Robert Mugabe and other members of the delegation, the national anthems of the two countires were played, accompanied by 21 artillery salvos. The prime minister of Zimbabwe received a report from the commander of the Guard of Honor of Prague garrison and together with Comrade Husak carried out an inspection of it. Afterwards, Robert Mugabe exchanged greetings with other Czechoslovak representatives. There followed a ceremonial march-past by a military unit. This ended the welcoming ceremony at Ruzyne Airport.

In front of the Hotel Praha, residence of the Zimbabwe party and state delegation, the guests were greeted by working people of the Czechoslovak capital. A couple dressed in national costume offered bread and salt as a symbol of the hospitality of the Czechoslovak people.

Shortly afterward a meeting took place in a hotel between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of ZANU.

Unknown Soldier Tomb Ceremony

LD231154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union, and other members of the Zimbabwe party and state delegation, paid homage this morning to the memory of the unknown soldier. To the sound of solemn music and the presentation of arms, they placed a wreath at his tomb at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill, in Prague. The African guests were accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's political and public life. After the playing of the national anthems of both countries, a military unit paid honor to the Zimbabwean statesman with a ceremonial march-past. Robert Mugabe and his entourage then paid their respects by placing red flowers at the tomb of Klement Gottwald, in memory of this outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international communist movement.

Delegations Identified

LD232011 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Talks between a Czechoslovak delegation, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and a party and state delegation of Zimbabwe, led by Robert Mugabe, prime minister and chairman of ZANU, began at Prage Castle this afternoon.

Members of the Czechoslovak delegation are Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Josef Korcak, member of the Central Committee Presidium, and deputy federal premier and Czech premier; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy foreign minister; and Josef Janecek, Czechoslovak ambassador to Zimbabwe.

Present for the Zimbabwe delegation are: Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs; Richard Hove, minister of trade and commerce; Emmerson Munangagwa, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office [title as heard]; Frederick Shava, minister of manpower, planning and development; Simbarashe Munbengegwe, minister of housing; and (Agricas Mugamba), deputy foreign minister for political and economic affairs.

Talks Held

LD232031 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and a party and state delegation of Zimbabwe, headed by Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of ZANU, opened talks in Prague Castle today.

Gustav Husak briefed Robert Mugabe on the results achieved by the Czechoslovak people in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He praised the principled anti-imperialist policy of Zimbabwe and the successes of its people, headed by the ZANU, in building a democratic and progressive society.

Robert Mugabe briefed Comrade Husak on the results of the national liberation struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for self-determination and independence, and on the present development of the country. He explained the main tasks implemented by the party and state organs in the political, economic, and cultural development of the country, including, primarily, building the foundations of the national economy, developing the health, social care, and educational systems, and educating cadres. In tackling these tasks, Zimbabwe is interested in deepening cooperation with Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries.

The two sides further exchanged views on the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Zimbabwe. They noted with satisfaction that these relations are being strengthened and developed in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. They spoke in favor of intensifying and broadening contacts in political, economic, commercial, scientific-technological, and cultural spheres. They stressed the wish to develop cooperation between the CPCZ and the ZANU in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

Comrade Gustav Husak assessed Czechoslovakia's approach toward the main issues of the current international situation, particularly toward the struggle for averting the threat of nuclear war and strengthening peace and security in Europe. Being opposed to an escalation of the arms race and a worsening of international tension by the imperialist circles, the socialist countries propose immediate measures for halting the arms race, strengthening trust in the relations between states and solving all controversial issues by means of negotiations.

Robert Mugabe condemned the racist policy of the Republic of South Africa. He said that its economic, military, and political expansion represents a serious threat to peaceful development in Africa. In this connection, he pointed to the significance of joint progress of the neighboring states and, above all, to the unity of the frontline countries.

Members of the two delegations discussed further questions of foreign policy and possibilities for Czechoslovak-Zimbabwean cooperation. The talks between the two delegations are distinguished by a cordial atmosphere and mutual understanding.

Kabrhelova Receives Mrs Mugabe

LD240038 Prague CTK in English 1728 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Prague -- Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, met here Monday Mrs Sarah Mugabe, a prominent representative of the Zimbabwean Women's movement, who accompanies her husband, Zimbabwean Prime Minister and ZANU Chairman Robert Mugabe on his visit here.

Marie Kabrhelova informed Mrs Mugabe of the main tasks of the women's union. Sarah Mugabe expressed the conviction that the relations between the women's organizations of the two countries will continue to develop successfully.

Husak Hosts Dinner

LD232142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, gave a dinner at Prague Castle this evening in honor of Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwean prime minister and chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union. During the evening both top representatives delivered speeches. Petr Voldan and Stanislav Benda report in detail:

Along with the two highest representatives, the dinner was also attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Central Committee Presidium; CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat. Heads of CPCZ Central Committee departments, deputy federal premiers and federal ministers, representatives of the Federal Assembly and of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and other representatives were also present. Members of the Zimbabwean party and state delegation were among the guests. Gustav Husak and Robert Mugabe delivered speeches.

Husak Speech

LD232218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 23 May 83

[Speech by President Gustav Husak at dinner for Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mugabe on 23 May at Prague Castle -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, esteemed Mrs Mugabe, dear Zimbabwean friends, comrades: It is with sincere joy that I cordially welcome to the CSSR Comrade Robert Mugabe, esteemed and pleasant guest, foremost representative of a young, independent African country, chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, his esteemed spouse, and other friends who are accompanying him. We greet the representative of the brave people of Zimbabwe who, in their long, dedicated struggle, have won freedom and independence and have broken the chains of colonial rule and racial oppression.

We consider your visit to Czechoslovakia a significant turning point in relations between our states. It is an expression of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries that were created and strengthened in the period of Zimbabwe's national liberation struggle. Socialist Czechoslovakia fully supported this struggle from its beginning until its victorious conclusion. We are convinced that your stay in our homeland, and your talks and meetings with the working people of Czechoslovakia will lay down firm foundations for the further successful development of mutual relations and cooperation for the benefit of the people of the two countries and in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

Dear Comrade Chairman, as true friends and allies of the progressive and national liberation forces of African countries, we hold in great esteem the results that the Republic of Zimbabwe has achieved in eliminating the residues of its colonial heritage and racial oppression, in the social, economic, and political reconstruction of society.

We are in full solidarity with your effort to strengthen sovereignty, secure a peaceful life for the people and build a society in which social justice will be secured and from which racial discrimination and oppression will be excluded. We are aware that considerable obstacles had to be overcome along this path, that complex problems and tasks of political and economic development have to be tackled.

The results of your people's dedicated work, achieved in the short period of independence, attest to their devotion to the ideals of peace, freedom, and independence. They contribute toward strengthening the international position of your state, which plays an active role in the international community, in the United Nations, in the Nonaligned Movement, and in the OAU. We note with pleasure that since the start of the official contacts between our two states significant positive steps have been made in seeking our possibilities and creating good conditions for the development of cooperation. Our talks today were conducted in a friendly atmosphere of full understanding and identity or proximity of views on the questions under discussion. They convincingly showed the mutual interest in continuing deepening and broadening friendly relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other areas of common interest.

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, please accept the assurance that Czechoslovakia has a sincere interest in developing this sort of cooperation. We respect the fact that you personally devote great attention to these questions. This bilateral interest will be confirmed by the documents that we will adopt at the conclusion of your visit. We consider it important that the development of mutual relations will rely on the cooperation and contacts between the Communists of the CPCZ and the ZANU.

Esteemed Comrade Prime Minister, esteemed comrades, your visit to Czechoslovakia is taking place at a time of sharp struggle by the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world for strengthening peace, averting the threat of war and halting the arms race. Today it is becoming increasingly obvious that the fates of all the peoples and their independent political, economic, and social progress depend on whether it will be possible to secure peace in the world and avert the threat of war. In its foreign policy the CSSR is striving to achieve this aim and secure peace for our people. In firm alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states, together with progressive and peace-loving forces, we resolutely oppose the dangerous policy of the imperialist U.S. and NATO circles, and we are in favor of strengthening peace and relaxing international tension for the sake of freedom and independence. We attach great significance to the improvement of the situation on the European Continent. This is the aim of the constructive initiatives of the Warsaw Pact member states at the Political Consultative Committee session and at the Foreign Affairs Ministers Committee in Prague in January, which we have been consistently implementing.

Current developments in the world show clearly that the strengthening of peace is inseparably connected with eliminating the residues of colonialism and racism. This concerns, above all, the situation in southern Africa, where imperialist forces and the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign African states and openly attack the national liberation movement in the southern African region. It is a lasting and constant guideline of Czechoslovak foreign policy to support the African progressive and national liberation forces' anti-imperialist struggle.

We consistently oppose the attempts to divide Africa into spheres of influence; we support the peoples' inalienable right to determine with total sovereignty their own affairs and their wealth.

We fully support the just struggle of the people of Namibia, lead by the South-West Africa People's Organization, for independence. We are resolutely on the side of the African frontline countries in their opposition to RSA aggression and military-economic expansion. We support the struggle of the people of South Africa against racial oppression and the policy of apartheid. We consider the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement to be significant components in the African states' struggle for a just international economic order. We praise the Republic of Zimbabwe's active contribution to the joint struggle of progressive and democratic forces for a just solution of significant questions of current international relations, against imperialism and racism and for peace and a relaxation of tension.

Dear Comrade Prime Minister, dear Zimbabwean friends, once again I should like to voice the conviction that your visit will be a new impetus to the development of fruitful cooperation and friendly relations between our countries and the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Zimbabwe, and that it will serve the cause of peace, international security and freedom.

Address by Mugabe

LD232223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe delivered a speech tonight at a dinner at Prague Castle:

[Begin recording in English with superimposed Czech translation] Your Excellency Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and President of the CSSR, socialist republic, honorable members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, esteemed guests, comrades and friends, on behalf of the government and people of Zimbabwe, I would like to thank you for inviting me and my delegation to visit your country. I would like also to express my happiness and appreciation for the extremely warm welcome and hospitality given me and my delegation.

This is my first visit to your country as prime minister of the independent and sovereign Republic of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe said. I therefore consider it to be an important and historic visit because it gives us the opportunity to strengthen the friendship which already exists between our nations. During our struggle for liberation you and other socialist countries gave us much needed material and diplomatic support in our struggle against the forces of colonialism, imperialism, and racism. Although you did it as implementation of your internationalist pledges, we still feel we have to express our profound gratitude to you. The people of Zimbabwe took to arms in order to liberate themselves from the rule of colonial, racist minority government. The excellent history of your heroic struggles for a just society which reject exploitation of man by man and your excellent results, together with similar successes in other nations considerably inspired the masses of Zimbabwe in their own struggle, Robert Mugabe went on.

The visit of this socialist country has strengthened my admiration of your people and your government. Even in the short time spent in your country so far I can see an impressive technological progress and a high level of industrialization achieved by your country.

It is 3 years since our national independence and we can see that we are only at the beginning of the program of social changes. Our first task when we gained our independence was to deal with problems caused by devastation brought about by war which affected our society and its socioeconomic system as a whole. Our urgent program of rehousing refugees and guaranteeing their prewar rights, the rebuilding of the infrastructure which was destroyed, and the supplying of such social services as education and health services for the entire society has indeed been very successful. Free education is given at basic level schools and secondary and higher schools are developing as fast as possible in order that those who wish to obtain some form of education can have their wishes fulfilled. Now that medical care has also become free for groups with lower incomes it is available to all those who could not afford it previously. Land continues to be handed over for use to those thousands of our peasants to whom it represents a source of livelihood. Guaranteed minimum wages have been introduced, thereby starting a process which will guarantee that each worker receives a just payment for his work. Robert Mugabe continued in his speech at Prague Castle, going on to say:

Our ZANU [Zimbabwean African National Union] and thus the government which it has created is devoted to the philosophy of socialism based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. We believe that real democracy can be achieved only in a truly socialist society. A greater initiative aiming at the building of a capable socialist base is planned in a 3-year transition plan of our national development. The process of social change demands that we study the history of socialism in many societies of our friends and allies and use those experiences which can be adapted to our own situation and environment. And this is one of the reasons why our visit to Czechoslovakia is so important.

Robert Mugabe then continued: You will surely admit that it would not be possible to achieve a high level of economic development without peace and stability. Similarly, my party and government recognize that in Zimbabwe we cannot achieve our set economic goals without the total devotion of our nation to peace and national reconciliation. What we cannot tolerate and what we shall resist with all our strength is any attempt by agents of the Republic of South Africa and internal renegades and reactionary forces to destabilize our new political system by a series of sabotage, robberies, murders, kidnappings, and other criminal activities. The duty to consolidate our independence requires a duty to defend it. Our tasks are not at all easy and our difficulties in their implementation are being made worse by the policy of the Republic of South Africa, aiming to destabilize our new democratic republics in the area, Robert Mugabe continued. However, the progressive world is on our side and I am pleased, he said, that I can include Czechoslovakia, its government and people among those friends and allies who understand deeply the obstacles that we face and continue to give us support in our efforts.

The situation in southern Africa gives us a real cause to worry. Intentional flouting of norms of human rights by the Republic of South Africa causes poverty and misery not only to a great majority of its own people but also to the people of Namibia. The continuing blatant occupation of southern Angola by South Africa, which has been and has to be condemned decisively by the world community, is only one of the examples of constant efforts of this regime to destabilize the frontline states and to delay the granting of independence to Namibia. The violation of human rights by South Africa -- not only of its own citizens but also the sovereignty and territorial integrity of frontline states -- is an unbearable insult, to Africa and to all freedom-loving nations, Robert Mugabe said.

On the question of Namibia we shall continue to support the implementation of Resolution 435 according to the original intention of the UN Security Council, namely, without the introduction of any kind of external factor such as that linking it with the presence of Cuban units in Angola, which has been fabricated by the United States into the framework of the process of realization of this resolution, Robert Mugabe stressed.

Continuing, he said: The illegal occupation of Namibia and Angola by the Republic of South Africa must end immediately. In the Republic of South Africa itself the liberation movements are intensifying their struggle and are striking harder blows against the enemy. The regime that openly and quite shamelessly adopted racism as its basic policy is an enemy not only to the oppressed South African masses but to mankind itself. It is therefore urgent and quite necessary that all progressive countries of the world that really approve of the principles of democracy take positive steps against apartheid.

It is known that your country is concerned with the poor economic state of developing countries. We also know that you are willing to transfer your experiences to developing countries. I would like to assure you that my country is ready for such cooperation. I hope sincerely that this visit will also give us the opportunity to investigate spheres where, according to the trade agreement signed by our governments in March of last year, this can be deepened.

Concluding his speech, Robert Mugabe said: Comrade President, once again I would like to say how pleased I am to be here tonight. There is a lot you can be proud of in your beautiful country in the center of Europe. I feel now that I shall take with me to Zimbabwe unforgettable and very pleasant memories of your country, its people, and priceless experiences that we shall gain from you. [end recording]

FOJTIK ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR AGAINST SOCIALISM

AU201619 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Unsigned report on speech of Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, at festive meeting on 60th anniversary of Czechoslovak Radio, held on 18 May in Prague]

[Excerpt] Jan Fojtik dealt with the issues of ideological work in connection with the fight for peace and for averting a nuclear war. He also spoke of the tasks of the ideological front, which have been born out of the need to ward off the escalating slander campaigns launched by imperialism against the countries of real socialism, the communist and revolutionary movement, and progressive forces.

Against the Soviet Union, our own country, and the other countries of the socialist community they have unleashed what is literally a psychological war, he said. And despite this, certain people advise us to be more tolerant in this battle and to overlook such sallies, even though they are addressed to us by most responsible statesmen. If we apply the class approach -- and for us Marxists-Leninists this approach is binding -- they immediately accuse us of dogmatism, sectarianism, and conservatism, and Lord knows what else. Allegedly, by our "unyielding attitude" we are harming the cause of international detente. In the interests of peaceful cooperation, they say, we must revive political and ideological pluralism, the kind existing in the capitalist states.

Obviously, such people would like to draw us into a trap. They know very well how much we care for peace and detente. For this reason they are trying to barter; they put us under pressure. They offer peace in return for liberalization, as though the creation of free scope for ideological erosion, for the operations of diverse oppositional elements and for inciting unrest could contribute toward peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems. Each of our citizens should grasp that socialism and peace are indivisible. But it is exactly for this reason that we must not permit any weakening of socialism. If it is to guarantee peace and the peaceful prospects of mankind, socialism must be strong, it must develop and consolidate.

COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA MEETS

Agreement Signed

LD201718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The 14th session of the Czechoslovak-Romanian Government Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technological Cooperation ended in Prague today. At the close of the session the heads of both delegations, Ladislav Gerle, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and Ion Patan, Romanian minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management signed a document containing measures aimed at fostering development of economic cooperation on the basis of the policy agreement on principal directions of long-term economic, scientific, and technological cooperation approved by the presidents of both countries in May 1981. Specific commitments were also made regarding cooperation and specialization in production and the exchange of goods.

Further Details

AU202016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Prague, AGERPRES 20/5/1983--The 14th session of the Joint Romanian-Czechoslovak Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration was held in Prague over May 17-20. The session pointed out that the results scored in the development of the Romanian-Czechoslovak economic collaboration were underlain by the understandings reached by the party and state leaders of the two countries. The protocol of the session, signed by the co-chairmen of the commission, Ion Patan, minister of technical-material supply and fixed assets management control of Romania, and Ladislav Gerle, deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia, stipulates the carrying through of cooperation actions in top fields: machine building, electronics and electrotechnology, metallurgy, chemistry and others. Specific measures were thus set for the increase and diversification of goods exchanges between the two countries.

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS WITH BULGARIA -- Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, ended his visit to Czechoslovakia today. His visit took place at the invitation of Vladimir Blazek, federal minister of transport. During the joint talks both ministers noted the successful development of cooperation between their countries in transportation and agreed on the directions for its further development. At the end of their talks they signed documents on the comprehensive utilization of the Danube for transport between both countries as well as on transit transportation until 1990, on cooperation and coordination in the development and production of railway safety technology, and on mutual deliveries of railway maintenance machinery, their spare parts, and other equipment. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0100 GMT 20 May 83 LD]

FDJ'S KRENZ COMMENTS ON YOUTH PEACE MEETINGS

LD240608 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) --"Whitsun 1983 was the renewed commitment of the joyful and militant youth of our republic to socialism and peace." This was stated by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, in an interview on GDR television. He said that at these meetings over 6 million young people from all groups and GDR citizens of all ages proclaimed their close alliance with their socialist peace state and with the policy of the SED. "Young people came by the millions to the Whitsun meetings because we live in a country in which the longing for a secure and happy life is satisfied every single day, that is to say in a country in which peace policy is the state policy. Our young people daily experience the fact that when we socialists say peace we really mean peace, while the imperialist strategists demagogically speak of 'counterarming' and mean 'arms buildup'. Our Whitsun meetings were a forceful and enthusiastic affirmation of the Soviet Union's peace proposals."

Krenz said that the young people have reaffirmed something that is quite commonplace. They not only want peace but are doing something for it. They always strive with all their might to see that peace emanates from German soil irreversibly and for all the world to see. Egon Krenz said in conclusion: "At the Whitesun demonstrations the slogans under which millions of people throughout the world are ever more strongly resisting NATO's arms buildup policy were impressively reaffirmed. It was stressed everywhere that high performances for strengthening and protecting socialism are the clearest commitment to peace."

Attends Soviet Envoy's Dinner

LD240600 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1613 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 23 May (ADN) -- The Potsdam Whitsun meeting was praised at a dinner on Monday in the USSR Embassy in Berlin as an impressive demonstration by the youth of the socialist countries for peace and solidarity with the progressive youth of all continents. USSR Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov give the dinner in honor of the delegation from the Lenin Komsomol to the "peace meeting of the youth of the socialist countries." The head of the delegation, Viktor Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee Politburo, took part. Also present were Marshal of the USSR Air Force Sergey Rudenko, Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev, head of the Political Directorate of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, cosmonauts Sigmund Jaehn and Yuriy Romanenko, and other public figures.

In their toasts Petr Abrasimov, Viktor Mishin, and Egon Krenz underlined that the meeting has demonstrated the determination of the girls and boys to contribute to the struggle against the danger of a nuclear war and against the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms race. Ambassador Abrasimov and Viktor Mishin expressed the conviction that the youth festival of the USSR and the GDR in October of this year in Kiev will further strengthen the all-round cooperation between the Komsomol and the FDJ as a result of the visit of the state and party delegation from the GDR to the USSR.

During the meeting in the Soviet Embassy Viktor Mishin conferred the highest Komsomol award on Petr Abrasimov.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD231344 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The Greek prime minister has arrived in Budapest. Andreas Papandreou and his party were met at the airport by Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

Official Talks Begin

LD232319 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpts] Official talks between the Hungarian and Greek heads of governments have started in Budapest. Delegations also participated in the official talks in the delegation hall of the parliament building.

The Hungarian delegation included Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress, Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka, Secretary of the National Science Policy Committee of the Council of Ministers Academician Pal Tetenyi, and Chairman of the Government Information Bureau Secretary of State Zsolt Bajnok. Members of the Greek delegation include the minister of research and technology, the alternate minister of national economy, secretaries of state and the secretary general of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

At the talks Gyorgy Lazar expressed his hope that the Greek prime minister's visit will give impetus to the relations between the two countries, which are free of problems. Papandreou emphasized that the development of cooperation offers prospects. They agreed that there are possibilities for joint investments, for example.

On basic international questions the two heads of government expressed identical or similar standpoints; they both emphasized that there is a need for maintaining peace, for a reduction of tension, and for the world to return to the path of detente. In this, the small countries, too, have their role and task. Hungary and Greece attach great importance to reaching agreement at the Soviet-American talks so as to avoid the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe.

After the talks, Gyorgy Lazar hosted a banquet this evening in the parliament building in honor of Andreas Papandreou.

MOSCOW PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 MAY

LD231817 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] A Moscow party delegation, led by Igor Ponomarev, a secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, has arrived in Budapest. The guests were greeted at Ferihegy Airport by Gabor Borbely, secretary of the Budapest party committee.

SFRY FEDERAL SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD222243 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] The Yugoslav federal secretary for internal affairs has arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation.

Stane Doland, who is also a member of the LCY Central Committee has come at the invitation of Istvan Horvath, minister of internal affairs.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS LOSONCZI, MARJAI

AU201010 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 May 83 p 1

[Text] (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, on Wednesday received at his office Zenon Komender, Polish deputy premier, who is paying an official visit to our country. At their talks, they informed each other about current aspects of their countries' internal position. Andrzej Zabinski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PPR's Budapest Embassy, was present.

The talks between Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Zenon Komender continued on Tuesday and Wednesday. In addition to briefing each other, they reviewed specific aspects of trade between the two countries and exchanged experiences on issues pertaining to commodity supply, nutrition, and dwelling management, as well as other aspects of economic macromanagement. Zoltan Juhar, minister of domestic trade, participated in the talks.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD201824 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 20 (MTI) -- Jerzy Zielinski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentionary of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary, presented his credentials to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest Friday. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska.

VERESS SPEAKS AT OPENING OF BUDAPEST FAIR

LD181215 Budapest MTI in English 1044 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI) -- The 77th Budapest international spring fair, a special exhibition of investment goods, opened Wednesday with more than 1,600 exhibitors of 29 countries and West Berlin participating. The opening ceremony was attended by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several members of the Presidential Council and the government. Also present at the opening were senior members of the diplomatic corps.

In his opening speech Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade stressed 'Hungary was seeking to establish continuously developing economic cooperation and, according to the possibilities, trouble-free contacts with its partners. Hungary has fulfilled its obligations assumed even under the extremely difficult conditions of 1982 and the first part of 1983, and will spare no effort to fulfill them also in the future.

"We continue to pursue our commercial policy relying on consistent and principled basis. The foreign economic security of Hungary is determined by its economic relations with the socialist countries, and in particular with the Soviet Union. It is not contrary to the above that we strive to widen our relations with the non-socialist countries, which are ready to trade on the basis of mutual advantages, and the principle and practice of non-discrimination."

Peter Veress said that more than half of the exhibitors came from abroad, 857 foreign companies and 802 Hungarian firms are to display their products. The area occupied by the companies of the socialist countries occupy is 9 per cent more than in 1982.

NEMETH ADDRESSES WORKERS GUARDS' CONFERENCE

LD202251 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, has addressed the second national conference of workers' guard's commanders.

[Begin Nemeth recording] The workers' guard, which is rightly honored by our society, has solved with devotion and at a high level the tasks set for it by the 12th congress. It has become politically more united, more ready for action to realize the task which it took on oath. I think we can agree with those who wished more attention to be paid by society to the workers' guard; television, radio and the press must contribute to this. Activity by workers' guards express the real values of socialism. In the name of the Central Committee I express thanks to the commanders, and through you, to every guard, for the devoted work you give to the community. [end recording]

After evaluating the workers' guard activity, Karoly Nemeth spoke about current internal political matters, including the latest Central Committee session and its resolutions.

[Begin Nemeth recording] The resolution of the latest Central Committee session determine the main direction and content of its work. It is my conviction that the Central Committee's 12-13 April resolution, which is built on wide-ranging experience, has given the correct answers to the questions occupying the minds of the public. According to our 26-year-old practice of avoiding wishful thinking, the Central Committee viewed the situation realistically, taking into account its contradictions and difficulties. Thus it found a solution to the difficulties on the basis of a concrete analysis of the situation. The Central Committee resolution was received with understanding and agreement.

But the question is posed: What guarantee is there for the practical realization of these resolutions accepted by the masses. I think, comrades, there can be only one guarantee, for this: united, honest, and devoted work by all those who serve the cause of socialism in many different fields. The people's voice reflects anxiety about the results. They ask whether we will be able to maintain our socialist achievements, security of existence, peace. It is a fact that economy-building conditions have deteriorated by a greater measure than we expected. Even by increasing work efficiency we were unable to balance the losses.

I think, comrades, it is our basic task to convince every honest and well-intentioned person that our intentions are honest; that we can solve the set tasks and overcome difficulties by following the path we have followed so far. Internal conditions in our country reveal that the great majority of our people agree with the party's policy and supports if actively. People wish -- and that is the most important message of the Central Committee's resolution -- that we should progress further following the direction of the 12th congress. This contains the answer to the question of whether we will be able to realize in the present conditions the most important aims of the 12th congress. This answer can be summarized like this: This program demands firmness, unselfishness, a high level of discipline and initiative, but it can be realized. [end recording]

RAKOWSKI ON CONTINUATION OF MARTIAL LAW

OW220653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Warsaw May 21 KYODO -- Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said here Saturday that martial law in his country will not be removed for some time to come. Meeting with Japanese journalists visiting here, the Polish leader said military rule can be called off as soon as there is an assurance that labor strikes and demonstrations will not recur. But it will still take some years before calm can be restored in society, he said.

Commenting on speculation that martial law will be withdrawn at the time of a visit to Poland of Polish Pope John Paul II scheduled for June, Rakowski said "it would be difficult."

On another subject, he said he did not believe the recent series of criticisms released in Soviet periodicals were directed at the Polish leadership.

BILL ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' POWERS ADOPTED

LD231913 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] The Government Presidium is in session. Important bills which form a component part of the government activities that are undertaken for the creation of appropriate ties between the authorities and the public have already been adopted.

The Government Presidium has adopted the final version of the bill concerning the Council of Ministers. It defines the powers of the Council of Ministers and its mode of operations with respect to the state and the public. It defines precisely the rights of the Government Presidium, the chairman and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the voivodas as local representatives of the government. It also states that persons appointed to leading posts in the state administration will not be able to hold simultaneous positions in the state administration, the courts, prosecuting bodies, or the legal profession. The government will shortly submit to the Sejm the bill on the Council of Ministers, together with the bill on the Supreme Planning Organ, which is still being worked on.

Next, the Government Presidium reviewed the problems of improving the quality of state administration personnel. The created legal bases envisage the application of raising qualifications for all the employees of this administration. Responsibility for the fulfillment of this duty is placed upon ministers, heads of central offices, voivodas, and mayors of cities of voivodship rank. The Government Presidium adopted proposals on training and improving personnel, which strive to raise the level of qualifications of the administration employees. It was stressed that the present academic-didactic potential of higher education establishments, institutes, and ministry and voivodship establishments should be utilized more fully. The possibility of creating, on the basis of the existing academic base, an independent higher educational establishment for educating the employee cadres of the state administration was considered.

The Government Presidium concluded that the existing system of organizational structures in the state administration and the territorial division of the country should not undergo changes in the near future. Instead, all efforts should be directed at further improving and making more efficient the work of the state administration apparatus.

At the same time, the Government Presidium pointed to the need to present to the public the drafts, which are under preparation, of the civil servant's code of ethics, and of the principles concerning an official's duties to the citizen and the citizen's rights concerning government offices, as important documents which put in order the relationship between the citizen and officials.

The session is continuing.

STATE COUNCIL MEETS, VIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM

LD200025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] A session of the State Council was held in the Belweder Palace today. It considered a report on the activity of people's councils in the conditions of the economic reform. It was stated that the experiences of the activity of the people's councils confirm the correctness of the principles and directions of essential changes in the mechanisms of the economic reform. Further work to realize the aims of the reform should take account of the local economy and the specific features of the functioning of local systems. Within the framework of new opportunities the councils should energetically develop initiatives to set up small-scale agricultural and food processing plants, to produce building components, and to develop various kinds of services to the population and agriculture. Utilizing the experience already accumulated, cooperation with the organs of the workers' self-management and with cooperative and agricultural organs should be developed. During its session today the State Council also ratified the agreement concluded by the PPR and the Republic of Cuba on legal aid in civil, family, and penal cases.

STATE COUNCIL COMMISSION DISCUSSES TU QUESTIONS

LD202248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The conditions for the activity of trade unions have been the subject of a session of the Social Consultative Commission attached to the State Council. A project for a system for educating union activists this year and next year was adopted. The composition of the commission was supplemented by eight chairmen of works union organizations from various voivodships. The conditions for the activity of union organizations were discussed on the basis of over 200 questionnaires which had been filled out by members of the boards of the works organizations. This opinion poll confirmed that about 20 percent of workers in Poland belong to the trade unions.

RADIO DEVOTES 20 MAY PROGRAMS TO TU ISSUES

LD212205 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The Polish radio today broadcast an all-day all-Poland programme devoted to trade unions.

The programme composed of a series of talks, reportages and statements by trade union activists, members of consultative commissions and representatives of administration provided sort of a report on the state of trade union movement in Poland and its development.

Thanks to the phone-in participation of listeners in the programme it has also assumed a character of broad, open social consultation.

The conviction that the present trade unions should broadly take advantage of positive experience and achievements of all former trade union currents in Poland was the keynote of many statements. One of their chief tasks should be to contribute to the process of getting Poland out of the deep socio-economic crisis, it was often stressed.

Opinions were also voiced that big organizations of the all-national character would be much stronger and in a better position when negotiating with management.

According to the latest information supplied during the programme, some 13,500 trade union organizations were registered throughout the country by last Friday, May 20.

BARCIKOWSKI AT SEMINAR ON PARTY'S ROLE IN UNIONS

AU201618 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 May 83 p 2

[Report signed "(SEZ)": "The Party and Trade Unions Have Common Goals"]

[Text] The party is not and must not be indifferent to the shape that the new trade union movement, which is being formed in our country from scratch, will take, nor can it be indifferent to the question of whose interests will be represented by the unions and how they will defend them. A number of seminars for party aktivs from various circles, which were organized by the Social and Vocational Department of the PZPR Central Committee, were therefore devoted to an appraisal of the current situation within trade unions and an analysis of the ongoing problems in this field.

On 16 May in Katowice, plant committee secretaries and primary party organizations from coal industry plants met with Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Gen Div Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power industry, and Stanislaw Gabrielski, director of the Social and Vocational Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

A short, complex report on the current situation within the trade union movement served as an introduction to the discussion which followed. The movement already has over 2,300,000 members although membership is very varied in different plants and regions up and down the country. Union members in the steel and coal mining industries have already organized themselves to a large degree and the same is true of teaching (with the exception of schools of higher education) and agricultural production units. Workers from the health service, the cooperative movement, and the construction industry have so far been less prominent in organizing their unions. This is why the urgent need has arisen for party cells to help trade unions more extensively and actively while they are organizing themselves, as well as in the praiseworthy activities.

This is, it was pointed out, advisable both from the point of view that the goals of the activities of the party and of trade unions coincide with one another and because of certain dangers facing the new unions. These dangers are political ones and are evident in the boycotting of the new unions and the pressure put on union members, they are also a result of the still faltering cooperation between trade unions and the management of enterprises which does not always respect the principles of the law on trade unions.

In the discussion which followed, it was difficult to draw a clear-cut picture of the union situation existing in coal mining and the coal industry. It is true that 33 percent of coal mine work forces are union members but the degree to which these unions are organized is not the same everywhere.

This particularly concerns enterprises from the technical base of the ministry of the machine industry and other smaller plants. Party organizations should show more concern for union problems and should facilitate their rise and activities by strengthening the authority of their activists and supporting their good work.

The participants of the meeting talked to Minister Czeslaw Piotrowski about problems on which the ministry would have to take a stand. The minister reported on the work force's standard of living, as well as on the characteristics of the coal industry, especially coal mines, which must be taken into account in the practical activities of trade unions and workers' self-management bodies.

Talks were held on a more general level with Kazimierz Barcikowski about the problems concerning party activities and state policies. Replying to questions put to him in person and in writing, K. Barcikowski discussed the position of the party with regard to trade unions and their place and role in the system of socialist democracy. He devoted much attention to internal party problems including certain conditions necessary for the party to regain all its strength and the support of society for its action program.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES PZPR IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION

LD202249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] A session of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission, chaired by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Central Committee, took place in Warsaw today. Discussions concerned a draft of party work following the First Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Congress. The lively discussion was summed up by Marian Orzechowski, who stressed that the documents adopted at the first congress define precisely the nature of the movement, and form the programmatic and statutory framework of its activity and further development. The PRON has permanently implanted itself into our country's social life and political system. The movement should continue to be of an open nature. The Ideological Commission also familiarized itself with the principles of the system of economic education and defined a method of expressing those principels.

SD CONFERENCE HEARS CZYREK, OTHER REPORTS

LD200901 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] The SD Central Committee today held a conference of chairmen and secretaries of party voivodship committees. The conference was chaired by Professor Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Presidium. The socioploitical and economic situation in the country and its international implications were discussed. It was stated that the main task of party branches and its members is to take initiatives which will encourage the emergence from the economic and social crisis. The participants at the conference heard a report on the international situation delivered by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

A report on the state of security and public order in the country was delivered by the deputy minister of international affairs, Major General Wladyslaw Ciaston, and the deputy minister of finance, Jozef Gabjan spoke about the ministry's proposals concerning taxes on the socialized economy and on the population.

OFFICIAL ON SECURITY DURING POPE'S VISIT

LD232043 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 May 83

[Grzegorz Wozniak interview with Deputy Internal Affairs Minister Lieutenant General (Konrad Straszewski); date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have agreed to give this interview a month almost to the date before the arrival of the pope. Minister, actually how far advanced are the preparations you are directly responsible for concerning the holy father's visit?

[Answer] In principle the preparations are completed.

[Question] Mr Minister, I know that you have travelled to the Vatican. What was the purpose of your journey?

[Answer] The purpose of my journey to the Vatican, above all, was to establish with the services which are concerned with the pope's safety and the organization of papal visits outside the Vatican a whole range of details directly connected with these issues. I held a number of talks in Rome, including with the security services of the Italian Republic.

[Question] Why did you have these talks with the Italians?

[Answer] Simply because these services are responsible for protecting the pope's person outside the Vatican. Before my arrival in the Vatican I travelled to Madrid where I held talks at the Ministry of Internal Affairs with a group of people who were involved in the security of the papal visit to Spain. I would like to emphasize here that both in Spain and in Italy, as well as in the Vatican itself, great importance is attached to the pope's safety. This is especially true since the attempted assassination of the pope on 13 May 1981.

During my visit to Rome I examined the safety measures undertaken during the Pope's Wednesday audiences which take place in St Peter's Square. I would like to say that the checking and selection of people for these audiences is organized in a very rigorous way.

[Question] What do you mean?

[Answer] The square is divided into sections. Wooden fences are used for this purpose. Those who want to participate in the audiences receive passes to individual sections. Individual passes have to be held in the sections which are closest to the pope; collective passes are required in the sections which are further away from the pope. Almost always a group of this kind is headed by a clergyman. Apart from this, persons entering the section are let in one by one and they are checked, including clergymen, with the help of electronic detectors to find out whether they have on them any metal objects. Women who enter are also checked, and their handbags are searched.

[Question] Am I to understand from what you say that the system of passes will be also in force during the holy father's visit to Poland?

[Answer] Yes, of course. This has been arranged with representatives of the Vatican as well as with representatives of the Catholic Church in Poland, and passes will be in force.

[Question] By whom, where, and when will these passes be issued?

[Answer] The church will issue these passes to persons who are known to it. Thus, the church is responsible for those to whom it has issued the passes. Regardless of the passes, organized groups will also be allowed to participate in the papal celebrations. These groups will be headed either by clergymen or by lay persons who are well known and trustworthy.

[Question] We also know that a short time ago Father Tucci visited Poland. He is, as I understand it, responsible for the pope's safety in the Vatican. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes. Father Tucci, in addition to being the director of Vatican Radio, organizes the pope's travels outside the Vatican and in particular he is responsible for the security of his person. That is why he came here to Poland in order to discuss on the spot, in all places which the pope is going to visit, the details of security, that is, the security in places of ceremonies, the routes along which the pope will travel, and in the residences where the pope will stay.

Needless to say this is connected with a number of problems, such as checking and advance inspection of places where the pope will be, the pope's transport, and problems related to his diet. We have toured all the points which the pope is going to visit in an MI-8 helicopter, the same that the pope will use.

[Question] As we talk about means of transport, the viewers are interested in what means of transport the pope will use when travelling along routes through towns.

[Answer] Driving through towns and from places where the faithful will assemble, a system will be used whereby in some places the pope will drive between sections.

[Question] This is exactly like during the Wednesday audiences in St. Peter's Square?

[Answer] Yes. In all these places the pope will move in special armored cars, called popemobiles. Such cars will be brought to Poland, these are the cars used by the pope in Spain.

[Question] Mr Minister, I think everyone listening at the moment is asking himself whether all these conditions, restrictions, principles, and rigors to which you have referred, which appear understandable in distant countries -- I would say exotic ones -- are all necessary here at home, in the pope's homeland.

[Answer] Our security will differ from the security in Latin American countries. Nevertheless, we must apply certain rigors, in view of two conditions. In the first place, as we know, Poland is an open country. This year our country has already been visited by several hundred thousand tourists from Western countries. It is difficult to guarantee that every person arriving here -- and we expect an increased influx of tourists during the period -- it is difficult to say or to guarantee that the intentions of every person coming here are proper. It must be realized that certain centers in the West, particularly in the United States, were very eager for the pope's visit not to take place. Therefore, we cannot rule out the possibility that those centers might want to exploit the pope's stay in our country to provoke some political adventures with implications not only for Poland.

The second factor which I would like to stress is the situation in our country. We all know what the situation is: from time to time various kinds of unrest recur; we have a political underground. We know that not all those who lead this underground or are active in this underground have a positive attitude toward the pope's visit. We know that there are people who wanted to prevent this visit. Since they did not succeed, they may attempt to exploit this visit to provoke various kinds of unrest.

Here I would like to stress that many of those circles which did not always have a great deal in common with the church and which in the past actively combated it would now like to manipulate the church for known purposes.

An assassination attempt may also be made by a member of the clergy, an example of which we have already had during the pope's visit to Portugal. In 1981, this would-be assassin visited Poland and maintained close contacts with Solidarity extremists.

[Question] Minister, who will supervise the visit?

[Answer] The responsibility for the visit, for law and order throughout the country, in places where ceremonies will take place, and for the pope's security primarily rests with the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Special groupings, which we will set up for this period of time, have been assigned to these tasks. We also employ the Citizens Militia Voluntary Reserve.

During Father Tucci's visit to the country, we have jointly agreed, with him and representatives of the Episcopate, on detailed principles for cooperation between these services and the services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In principle, in all the necessary places there will be both representatives of Ministry of Internal Affairs services as well as the church order enforcement services.

[Question] Are you not afraid, Minister, that all these stringencies dictated by security considerations, may, in the end, make access to the pope difficult for the faithful, and, as a result, those people will feel resentment toward you, the security service?

[Answer] The system which we are preparing does not aim to limit contact between the faithful and the pope. It does not aim to limit the number of the faithful at meetings with the pope. This system is primarily geared to securing law and order at these gatherings.

[Question] Minister, finally, I would like to ask a somewhat personal question. When did this visit really start for you? I am not making a mistake asking in the past tense.

[Answer] Yes. Well, for me this visit began several months ago. And I would like to stress here that it is an enormous operation, which demands an enormous effort, primarily on the part of order enforcement services. It also demands an enormous effort on the part of the church, which is also responsible for this visit, for its course, as well as for calm during it. I would like to say that during the visit in 1979, just as now, church law enforcement services were set up and they cooperated with our services. So, in this respect we already have a lot of experience, and this experience allows us to believe that this year, too, we will provide equally good security for this visit.

I also think that the visit should pass very calmly, because, I think, that besides the work of order enforcement services -- ours and the church's -- the public, the faithful, will also be interested in appropriate support for the work of these services, in complying with orders and instructions of these services, or in implementing certain stringencies that will exist. I think that all that gives some guarantee that the visit of such an eminent guest to our country will pass in a manner which is calm and worthy of this nation.

[Question] Minister, thank you for the interview, first of all on behalf of the viewers. You know, much of what you have said explains a whole number of circumstances which will accompany the holy father's visit. Is there anything -- I will allow myself one more question -- is there anything more that you would like to say that I have not asked about?

[Answer] Yes. I would like to stress that Pope John Paul II, when he was leaving our country in 1979, very cordially addressed our staff who were dealing with his personal protection, with thanks for the toil which they contributed during the whole of his journey; he positively assessed their work, their discretion, and, at the same time, their effective work. I think that this time, too, because we have already gained experience, we will peform this task of ours just as well.

PUBLICIST URGES POLAND'S 'FINLANDIZATION'

AU201515 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 20 May 83 p 4

[Excerpt] Vienna (APA) -- The second day of the ORF [Austrian Radio and Television Service] symposium for freedom of religion and human rights began with a sensation: The speaker scheduled to give a report on the topic "Church and State in Poland," the Catholic publicist and former deputy of the ZNAK group in the Polish Sejm, Stefan Kisielewski, had not been granted an exit permit to attend the event. Nevertheless he delivered his report: With the aid of a video cassette, which had been recorded in Poland, he spoke to the 120 assembled Austrian and foreign publicists.

In his report -- speaking on his own behalf -- he supported reform as the only possibility for Poland. "Thus we remain in the East bloc, in the Warsaw Pact, but one must make the Poles richer, economically and politically, one must democratize Poland, because this centralist party government is very weak and unpopular. Hence one must Finlandize Poland -- but with Moscow's permission. One must speak with Moscow, with communists.

"Only the Catholics, only the church can speak on behalf of the Poles, because it is the only authority that still exists. This is my utopian thesis: The church itself must take the initiative and talk with Moscow."

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PRC COUNTERPART

LD201647 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Ernest Kucza, deputy foreign affairs minister, has received Qian Qichen, deputy minister of foreign affairs [title as heard] of the PRC, who is visiting the Chinese Embassy in Warsaw.

Views were exchanged on bilateral relations and some international issues. Satisfaction was expressed with the progress achieved last year in Polish-Chinese relations, especially in the sphere of trade. A mutual will to make every effort for their further development was reaffirmed.

Deputy minister Qian Qichen was also received by Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade.

FRG'S GENSCHER CITED ON FRG-POLISH RELATIONS

LD202124 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] Despite the fact that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's official statements say that the FRG will observe its agreement with Poland on the normalization of relations between the two countries and confirming the current position of our western border, revanchist and anti-Polish voices can be heard with increasing frequency in the FRG. Our Bonn correspondent comments:

"Germans and Poles on the Eve of the Whitsun Meetings of Exiles": This is the title of an article by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, chairman of the FDP and FRG minister of foreign affairs, which has appeared in the NORDSEE ZEITUNG. The author attempts to justify the recent revanchist statements by politicians of the Christian Democrat and liberal ruling coalition. Admittedly, referring to West German-Polish relations he states that the wheel of history cannot be reversed and that nobody whose actions are ruled by a sense of national responsibility should create the impression that this is his intention. But at the same time he defends the emigre organizations and Landsmannschaften, assuring us -- in the face of obvious facts -- that their main objective is the idea of reconciliation with Poland and that the meetings planned for Whitsun are meant to serve peace. Hans-Dietrich Genscher also takes up the thesis of so-called Minister for Inner-German Relations Windelen regarding the injustices ostensibly perpetrated both by Germans and Poles during the last year, as Minister Genscher clearly states that the agreement concluded in Warsaw broke through the vicious circle on both sides.

SEJM MARSHAL INTERVIEWED ON BULGARIAN VISIT

LD201652 WARSAW PAP in English 1445 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] A delegation of Polish Sejm deputies headed by the Sejm speaker Stanislaw Gucwa today ended its visit to Bulgaria.

In an interview for PAP Stanislaw Gucwa said that the Polish deputies had met in Bulgaria with a cordial reception and words of encouragement for Poland's endeavours to attain internal stabilization and overcome the crisis.

"This allows," the Polish Sejm speaker said "to hold optimistic expectation for the future development of bilateral cooperation."

Last year, Bulgaria's turnover with Poland reached the value of 700 million roubles -- the highest level ever in the post-war period, Stanislaw Gucwa said adding that Bulgaria and Poland are interested in a further development of economic contacts.

In the nearest future Poland's minister for the chemical and light industries is to visit Sofia for talks, Stanislaw Gucwa said.

Referring to the talks held in Bulgaris's National Assembly he pointed out that just like in Poland, also in other socialists countries, an ever greater weight is attached to the work of parliaments and their function in the socialist system.

The Polish parliament has tightened its contacts with parliaments of other socialist countries. Over the past twelve months, delegations of the Polish Sejm paid a visit to the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union and to other parliaments of the socialist countries.

In the near future a delegation of the Czechoslovak parliament is to pay a visit to Poland, Stanislaw Gucwa told PAP.

LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES; TALKS OPEN IN WARSAW

LD231726 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1636 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists Yugoslavia (LCY), arrived here today, Monday, on an invitation from the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee. He talked on bilateral and international questions with representatives of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP). At Warsaw airport, Vidic was welcomed by Jozef Czyrek, a member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee, and by other Central Committee High-ranking officials.

Czyrek, Vidic Hold Talks

LD232311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks in Warsaw today with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. In the talks, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, views were exchanged on the relations and cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR, and between the two countries. It was noted that cooperation between the LCY and the PZPR and other sociopolitical organizations of the two countries, as well as bilateral relations in various spheres, are developing successfully. Both sides expressed interest in their further expansion.

The talks between Vidic and Czyrek also dealt with the international situation and current problems concerning the further development of international economic and political relations.

Milivoje Maksic, the SFRY ambassador to Poland; Dusan Lazic, head at the International Section of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other personalities also took part in the talks.

BRIEFS

TRADE TALKS WITH HUNGARY -- During a recent visit to Budapest Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, held talks with the leadership of the Hungarian Ministry of Trade. At the beginning of June, the Hungarians will organize an exhibition in Warsaw at which they will present concrete offers. This year, we will receive from Hungary canned meat, chickens, paprika, tomato puree, children's soap, toothpaste, and deodorants. In exchange for Polish mopeds we will get 6,700 sets of furniture, whereas for frozen fish, including the blue whiting -- which is not liked at our tables -- the Hungarians will supply us with 1,200 metric tons of carp. We will also import 75,000 pairs of men's, ladies', and young people's shoes made from synthetic leather, as well as curtains, wool fabrics, knitting wool, sweaters, and pullovers from Hungary. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 23 May 83 LD]

CEAUSESCU, ELENA RETURN TO BUCHAREST FROM TURKEY

AU231312 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu have returned this very minute to Bucharest from their state visit to Turkey at the invitation of Turkish President Kenan Evren.

The Romanian head of state was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government; Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei; Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry; and other officials. The arrival ceremony took place at Otopeni Airport.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were greeted by members and candidate members of the RCP Political Executive Committee and the Central Committee, of the State Council, and of the Government, by leaders of central institutions, mass and civic organizations, and generals. Also present were the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Turkish embassy and members of the embassy staff.

Upon descending from the presidential aircraft, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were given flowers by a group of Pioneers. Many Bucharest inhabitants, present at the airport, cheered at length for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. Expressing the feelings of all our people, those present expressed complete satisfaction with the state visit to Turkey, with the documents and agreements concluded on the occasion of this latest Romanian-Turkish summit dialogue -- an event that marks an important step for the development of bilateral relations and in the mutual interests of the two peoples and in the interests of the cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

GIOSAN CONFERS WITH USSR'S POLYAKOV IN BUCHAREST

AU231757 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1983 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met with the Soviet parliamentary delegation led by I.E. Polyakov, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, who pays an official visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

They had a talk on the occasion during which they emphasized the relations of friendship established and continuously developing between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, with stress laid on the special role of summit meetings in the development of these relations in the interests of friendly neighbouring Romania and the Soviet Union.

During the interview emphasis was also laid on the mutual wish to expand and deepen the bilateral collaboration on multiple planes, on the countribution the supreme legislative bodies in the two countries are called to further make in this respect, for the strengthening of the friendship and multilateral collaboration between the two countries, between the Romanian and Soviet peoples, to mutual benefit, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace in the world. At the same time, they stressed the need for the two parliaments to continue their active collaboration in an international plane, for the settlement of the complex issues of contemporary world, for securing peace and developing inter-state cooperation and understanding.

FRANZ-JOSEF STRAUSS ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 23 MAY

AU231847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1983 -- On May 23 Franz-Josef Strauss, president of the Christian Social Union, prime minister of the Bavaria Land of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in Bucharest to pay a Romanian visit, at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei. Michael Jovy, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bucharest, was present.

CETERCHI MEETS ARAB PARLIAMENTARIANS IN BAGHDAD

AU211320 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/5/1983 -- The representative of the Romanian group of the Interparliamentary Union, Prof Ioan Ceterchi, who attends the conference of the Arab Interparliamentary Union in Baghdad, where he presented Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's stand on a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the situation in the Middle East, was received by the chairman of the National Assembly of Iraq, Na'im Haddad. On the occasion, the Iraqi official expressed his parliament's and country's appreciation of Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to the resolution of the major issues confronting mankind, to the consolidation of peace and collaboration among peoples. Emphasis was placed on the joint wish and resolve to further develop the relations between the parliamentarians in the two countries, in the interests of both peoples, of peace and understanding in the world.

The Romanian representative also met with numerous delegates present at the conference with whom he examined the possibilities of furthering the dialogue and collaboration between the Grand National Assembly of Romania and parliaments in Arab countries.

KUWAIT PAPER SAYS CEAUSESCU TO MEDIATE GULF WAR

LD210928 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0828 GMT 21 May 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 21 May (KUNA) -- The Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH, in an unattributed report today, says that the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu, is to join the mediation efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war during his visit to Turkey this week.

The paper mentions that Romania is to become the fourth international mediator, in addition to the joint efforts of Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates -- represented by Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, and the UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah -- Algeria and the Islamic Conference Organization, to join these efforts on the basis of "the distinguished position Turkey enjoys in its balanced relations with Baghdad and Tehran."

GIGEA, FRANCE'S DELORS HAVE TALKS IN PARIS

AU202018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES 20/5/1983 -- In France for a visit, Petre Gigea, Romanian minister of finance, had an interview on Friday May 20 with Jacques Delors, minister for the economy and finance.

During the talks the stage and development prospects were analysed of the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between the two countries and the two governments' wish was expressed to expand and diversify them. On the occasion, opinions and information was exchanged on a series of international financial questions, on the collaboration between Romania and France within specialized international institutions.

UNCTAD SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 18 MAY

AU190919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 19/5/1983 -- On May 18, the secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Gamani Corea, arrived in Romania for a visit. The same day, the guest was received by Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and conducted working talks with Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy foreign minister of Romania.

Received by Ceausescu

AU191821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] Bucharest, AGERPRES 19/5/1983 -- Now on a visit to Romania, on the eve of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development due in Belgrade, UNCTAD Secretary-General Gamani Corea was received on Thursday, May 19, by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk stress was laid on the contribution Romania makes to a good functioning of UNCTAD and to the attainment of its goals. The UNCTAD secretary-general was highly appreciative of Romania's activity within that body, as well as of the efforts made by the Romanian head of state on an international plane for the establishment of new-type interstate relations which should offer the developing countries broader possibilities for development on the road of progress and civilization.

The importance was brought to the fore of the forthcoming Belgrade session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and it was considered that the negotiations between the industrialized and the developing countries should be real and conducive to specific results and not to mere understandings on principle.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's determination to work for the successful conclusion of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRENCH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU181958 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1908 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRESS 18/5/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday, May 18, Michel Rougagnon, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of France to Romania.

Handing his credentials, Ambassador Michel Rougagnon conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of esteem and friendship from the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand.

LESOTHO'S JONATHAN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Greeted by Planinc

LD231533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho, arrived in Yugoslavia this afternoon for an official and friendly visit.

At Belgrade airport the guest from the friendly and nonaligned country was welcomed and greeted by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, who was accompanied by several prominent Yugoslav personalities. The following were in the welcoming party: Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other personalities. Heads of diplomatic missions of African countries accredited in Belgrade were also present to formally welcome the Lesotho prime minister. The guest from Lesotho was given the customary military honors. Subsequently, Prime Minister Jonathan, accompanied by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, drove to his residence at Dedinje.

Yugoslav-Lesotho talks will be held this afternoon during which there will be an exchange of views on topical questions pertaining to international life and bilateral cooperation.

Tonight, President Milka Planinc of the Federal Executive Council will give a formal dinner in honor of her guest in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd during which toasts will be exchanged.

Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho, will stay in Yugoslavia on an official and friendly visit until 25 May.

Talks Held

LD232301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Delegations of the Governments of the Kingdom of Lesotho, and of the SFRY, led by Leabua Jonathan and Milka Planinc respectively, began their official talks today.

At the end of the first day of the visit of the guest from the distant country in the south of the African Continent, satisfaction was expressed with the talks. It is expected that the visit will contribute to the development of bilateral cooperation and greater cooperation among the nonaligned countries in keeping with the orientations of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi.

The Lesotho prime minister especially stressed the importance his country attaches to the visit and to the talks because of the role Yugoslavia plays in the Nonaligned Movement and because of the support and aid which our country has rendered to the peoples in the south of Africa in their struggle for independence.

The two delegations especially discussed mutual economic relations. The desire was expressed that Yugoslavia help with cadre training to make it possible for agricultural and industrial production in Lesotho to develop more quickly.

The ability of Lesotho to resist onslaughts by the racist South African system and to consolidate its independence is tied in with this.

The visit of the Lesotho Government delegation will continue with separate talks by experts in specific fields and with visits to Yugoslav work organizations.

Planinc Hosts Dinner

LD232330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1936 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a formal dinner tonight in honor of Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. Toasts were exchanged during the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere.

Several prominent Yugoslav political, economic, and cultural personalities together with associates of the high-ranking guest from friendly and nonaligned Lesotho attended the dinner.

Planinc Dinner Speech

LD232356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 23 May 83

["Full text of Milka Planinc's toast at the dinner in honor of Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho Leabua Jonathan" -- TANJUG headine]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- "It is a great honor on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name to greet you cordially and to wish you and members of your delegation a warm welcome and a pleasant stay in our country.

"We are very pleased that your visit to Yugoslavia has taken place. We are convinced that the visit will represent the beginning of a wider dialogue and more comprehensive cooperation between our two friendly and nonaligned countries.

"We in Yugoslavia value highly the efforts and the contribution of the people and of the Government of the kingdom of Lesotho in the struggle of the African peoples for full political and economic emancipation. The SFRY and the Kingdom of Lesotho are bound together by the same joint interests and by identical or close views on the world situation and international relations.

"Mr Prime Minister, the world today faces many threats to peace. The arms race is intensifying; international confrontation is worsening; economic problems of the developing countries are not being resolved. A constant pressure is being exerted by the great powers and by the blocs on nonaligned and developing countries. In these conditions it is becoming increasingly clear to most of mankind that the nonalignment policy and movement represent the only alternative to the bloc division of the world and a basis for the solution of current international problems.

"This was manifested at the Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi which confirmed the importance of the movement as an independent and irreplaceable extrabloc factor, reaffirmed the authentic principles, and strengthened its unity and its action capability."

"At the same time the conference clearly pointed out the alternatives to the present dangerous development of the situation in the world and opened up prospects for a more concrete involvement of nonaligned countries in the solution of basic international problems.

"Mr Prime Minister, Yugoslavia is following the developments in Africa with great attention and interest. African countries account for over one-half of the membership of the Nonaligned Movement. The African peoples today are exposed more than anyone else to all kinds of pressures and outside interference and to unfavorable economic developments too. In this context we value highly the role of the OAU as the only organization called upon and competent to resolve the complex problems of the African Continent. We support all the efforts of the African countries aimed at ensuring the unity and action capability of this organization.

"Yugoslavia is very concerned over the present development of the situation in the south of Africa. Tendencies of a neocolonialist character and the use of force lead to intensified confrontation and bloc rivalry. The aggressive policy of the racist South African regime, the creation of indigenous reservations on its territory as artificial puppet ministates, and armed attacks on neighboring countries threaten peace and security not only in that area, but in the outside world, too. Denouncing its policy most resolutely, we advocate the complete elimination of the system of apartheid and racial discrimination as a most sinister vestige of the colonial past and as an anachronism in the present day. Racist attacks on the territory of your independent country and the massacre of innocent inhabitants of Maseru have met with profound indignation and most vehement condemnation by all of Yugoslavia.

"Yugoslavia is working for an immediate and unconditional solution of the problem of Namibia on the basis of the UN plan and renders full support for the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia -- SWAPO -- in the struggle for freedom and national independence.

"Mr Prime Minister, Yugoslavia, just like other developing countries, is concerned over the deep crisis of the world economy and the increasingly difficult position of the developing countries, especially of the least developed ones. We are of the opinion that, in keeping with the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries, efforts have to be made and immediate measures taken in order to overcome the problems which are the result of the existing inequitable system of international economic relations. In this context we attach exceptional importance to the sixth UNCTAD conference which should contribute to an intensification of the dialogue between the nondeveloped and developed world and to the general improvement of the position and of the faster development of the developing countries.

"Mr Prime Minister, we are following with great attention and understanding your efforts to create the conditions for faster economic and general progress of your country. I should like to stress that nonaligned Yugoslavia attaches importance to the development of all-round cooperation with Lesotho.

"We believe that conditions and opportunities exist for the expansion of our bilateral relations. We hold the view that the possibilities have to be examined for the promotion of commodity exchange, investment cooperation, cooperation in the field of agriculture and in other branches of the economy. We are also interested in various forms of multilateral cooperation within the framework of the program of the project of the conference for the coordination of the regional development of southern Africa."

"During your stay in Yugoslavia you will have an opportunity to see for yourself the friendship and great sympathies for the efforts which your government is making to build up Lesotho and to strengthen its independent and nonaligned position on the international plane.

"Permit me, Mr Prime Minister, to raise this glass to the health of the King of Lesotho, His Excellency Moshoeshoe II, to your health, to the health of your esteemed associates, to the happiness and prosperity of the friendly people of Lesotho, and to the further successful development of friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonaligned countries."

MOJSOV ARRIVES IN BRUSSELS FOR EEC TALKS

LD232354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1622 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Brussels, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived here today, Monday, for the first ministerial-level session of the mixed Yugoslavia-EEC Council due to start here tomorrow, Tuesday.

Janko Smole, a Yugoslav Government member, and other high-ranking personalities arrived with Mojsov.

The mixed Yugoslavia-EEC Council is a new institution provided by a long-term agreement ratified two months ago with the task of considering the courses of economic relations and giving guidelines for their further promotion.

For the Yugoslav side, tomorrow's talks are of particular importance since Yugoslavia's further cooperation with the EEC is directly related to the further implementation of Yugoslavia's programme for economic stabilization. Therefore, it should be expected that the Yugoslav delegation will pay special attention to the promotion of exports, bearing in mind Yugoslavia's chronic trade deficit with the EEC, amounting to between 1,600 and 3,000 million dollars a year. A certain improvement is perceptible, but also so are some problems which require long-term solutions. Among other things, there come more and more frequent dumping processes concerning Yugoslav exports, frequently as an expression of growing protectionism. Another serious problem is a further export of Yugoslav meat, appreciably in danger in virtue of Greece's entering the EEC.

The Yugoslav delegation is expected to particularly insist on a quicker promotion of higher forms of cooperation so as to compensate for Yugoslavia's lagging behind in commodity exchange. Agriculture, industry, technology, transport and finance are mentioned as potential fields in which to widen relations.

The mixed Yugoslavia-EEC Council is to hold its first plenary session tomorrow afternoon.

KRAIGHER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN JUDICIAL DELEGATION

LD240056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, today received at the Palace of the Federation a delegation of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Hungary, led by Dr Jeno Szilbereky, president of the court.

The delegation is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the Federal Court.

The reception was attended by Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court; Pal Simon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary in Yugoslavia; and other figures.

VIDIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WARSAW 23 MAY

LD231148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1053 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium left for Warsaw today at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. He will have talks with PZPR representatives on bilateral and international issues. Dobrivoje Vidic was seen off at Belgrade airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Also present was Wiktor Kinecki, ambassador of the People's Republic of Poland to Yugoslavia.

CROATIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UKRAINE VISIT

LD232329 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Zagreb, 23 May (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, a delegation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, led by Ante Markovic, left today for an official visit to the Ukrainian SSR.

The visit takes place within the framework of the friendly cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Ukrainian SSR, which is proceeding very successfully. During the visit to the Ukraine, further possibilities of expanding economic, cultural, scientific, and other kinds of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Ukrainian SSR will be discussed.

LCY PRESIDENCY MESSAGE TO SWISS LABOR PARTY

LD231010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0912 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Lausanne, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is following with attention the Swiss Labour Party's efforts for new social relations and changes which will create possibilities for building a just and democratic society. This is stressed among other things in a message from the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) to the 12th Congress of the Swiss Labour Party, which opened here on Sunday.

The message says that the successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Switzerland at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) is contributing to the struggle for peace, tension-easing and equitable international political and economic relations.

Expressing a readiness to develop cooperation with the Swiss Labour Party, the LCY Central Committee stresses the role of Yugoslav citizens on temporary stay and work in Switzerland as a factor of rapprochement, better mutual knowledge and closer ties between the two countries.

DEJANOVIC NEW SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDENT

LD232355 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 23 (TANJUG) -- Jovan Dejanovic (56) was elected today, Monday, to the post of president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. He is to remain in office for one year. At a session held in Belgrade on Monday, the delegates of the Federal Conference also elected Darkinak Puskaric, Milan Raker, Zivan Vasiljevic and Milan Uzelac as Presidency members of this most massive socio-political organization in Yugoslavia.

Radmila Popadic was elected as president of the Conference for the Affairs of Position of Women in Yugoslavia. Her term is also one year.

Jovan Dejanovic has so far held several offices in socio-political organizations ranging from communal to federative level, including president of conference of Yugoslav towns and member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia.

ZARKOVIC CALLS ON YOUTH TO SAFEGUARD BROTHERHOOD

LD202138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1835 GMT 20 May 83

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Belgrade, May 20 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic on Friday called on the Yugoslav youth to safeguard the brotherhood and unity of the multi-national Yugoslav community.

Zarkovic spoke to the participants in the rally to be held on May 25, Youth Day. During his lifetime, Josip Broz Tito was presented with the "Youth Baton," a symbol of the togetherness of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities, on this day each year.

Noting that the brotherhood and unity are the "cornerstone of socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia," Zarkovic warned the youths not to allow these foundations to be undermined." Regardless of the current economic difficulties which we can and must elminate faster, the "foundations of Yugoslavia are sound and undestructible" stressed Zarkovic and appealed to the youth to assume as many "everyday social responsibilities" as possible whatever the obstacles.

LCY'S MARKOVIC ON NEED FOR STRONG ADMINISTRATION

LD240632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1836 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Many criticize the federal administration as the greatest stronghold of bureaucracy, but we need a federal administration which is strong and capable, Dragoslav Markovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his talks with Communists in federal organs and organizations. In our system and according to the Constitution, it occupies a significant place and for many trends its role is even crucial.

Markovic then went on to stress that slowness in seeking agreement and linking exists.

There is too much reaching out for administrative solutions, too, but for this, in his view, responsibility should not be shifted onto the federal administration and the Federal Executive Council. The main cause should be sought in the discrepancy between orientations and practice. Thus, many administrative measures are essentially one method of defense of self-management and this the Constitution allows. Hence, many criticisms should be directed at delegate assemblies, associated labor, and chambers of economy. However, Markovic added, the comment that we have been overdoing it with administrative measures is appropriate. This was noted as long as 2 years ago when it was agreed to reduce them, but to date, nothing has been done about it. No one has been called to account for this. It is also difficult to dispute the criticism that there is too much setting of norms, but this is being done by assemblies, mostly at the proposal of executive councils. Communists in the federation should bear these phenomena in mind more.

Speaking, then, about relations between the federal administration and the SFRY Assembly, Markovic stressed that this matter has been under scrutiny for a long time because the administration is oriented toward the Federal Executive Council too much. It does not carry out some tasks as it should because it does not understand its basic function, which is to implement decisions. The forthcoming transformation of the federal administration will contribute to the elimination of many omissions and, if judged necessary, it will be reorganized. Cadre rejuvenation will also be considered. This does not mean, Markovic said, that the present structure of the federal administration does not have professional and moral qualities; however, individuals stay too long in certain functions.

Replying to the questions about remuneration in the federal administration, Dragoslav Markovic stressed that one should not be satisfied with the present system of distribution. Those who maintain that their jobs cannot be measured are incorrect. Instead, it should be asked whether there are enough forces in the federal administration capable of fighting for remuneration according to work results. Markovic does not agree with the thesis either that the federal administration cannot achieve greater savings. The present federal budget is large compared with our possibilities, and all who work in the federation must review how resources are spent.

Society as a whole, too, should pay more attention to how resources are spent, but those who give up the habits they have acquired are few and far between. Everybody quotes the duplication of capacities, for instance, in education and the health service as negative examples, but hardly anybody is prepared to close down one high educational establishment or another. We behave in a similar manner when it comes to investments, Markovic added. Investment consumption, true enough, has been reduced in the past 2 years by 6 percent, but analyses have shown that construction has not been stopped on one single project. Instead, construction on these projects has intentionally been slowed down, which represents, in fact, one way of circumventing agreements and decisions in this sphere. The problem of unemployment, too, is resolved incorrectly: Most of the time ecoromic stagnation is seen as a way of resolving it.

One of the questions Dragoslav Markovic was asked was: How does he assess press coverage of stabilization? Replying, Markovic stressed that satisfactory results have been achieved in this field but that there still do not exist more meaningful articles about individual problems. In the press, as in society, critical tones have prevailed for a long time and this was a good thing at a certain point in time. But individual articles have not found moderation and instead have fallen under the spell of sensationalism, and the commercial aspect, too, has played a significant role in this.

HUNGARIAN-LANGUAGE PAPER ATTACKS YOUTH JOURNAL

LD212055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Novi Sad, 21 May (TANJUG) -- In tomorrow's edition the Novi Sad daily newspaper in Hungarian, MAGYAR SZO, publishes a commentary by Antal Bognar under the heading "Little Use," which states that the editorial board of the youth journal UJ SZIMPOZION, "far from learning a lesson from, or even taking notice of the opinions of their founders, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of Vojvodina youth, which sought the election of a new editorial board and new editor-in-chief, is today issuing an appeal for help to the world at large."

The editorial board of UJ SZIMPOZION, MAGYAR SZO writes, is ignoring all the decisions of the Presidium of the Vojvodina Socialist Youth Federation's Provincial Conference and the stands of the LC basic organization of the weekly papers in the forum newspaper publishing organization on privatization and ideological errors, and a week after the adoption of these decisions and stands it is composing a protest letter in which it accuses the founders of supposedly withholding confidence and "bypassing self-managing principles and norms of decision-making contained in the basic documents of our society."

In this letter it is claimed that the decision of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of Vojvodina Youth is based overly much on the stands of the LC basic organization of the forum weekly newspapers, and that this represents insufficient grounds for casting doubt on the entire past activity of this editorial board.

The MAGYAR SZO commentator also stresses that the rebelliously inclined authors of the said letter are aiming their watchful attention at the overall contemporary trends of Yugoslav social life, although they do not sufficiently emphasize or differentiate them even though there are opportunities for this. It is not surprising, therefore, the commentary states, that coryphaei appear...to whose advantage it is to cry for help for a journal which deserves a better fate than to be reduced in this way to the hero of a scandal. Lost causes which the editorial board of UJ SZIMPOZION is advocating before the "whole world" are of little use, the MAGYAR SZO commentary says, adding that the "young generation of Yugoslav Hungarian culture," instead of living "with a false conviction," can prove itself, but in a more constructive manner than hitherto on the pages of this journal. In support of this the author of the article cites the view of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of Vojvodina Youth that "members of the new editorial board of the journal which is to be elected can be the members of the present editorial board of UJ SZIMPOSION who are prepared to consistently realize the established concept of the journal.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ISSUES

LD191128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 18 May 83

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The complexity of the economic situation and the slowness shown in finding a way out of such a situation on the basis of self-management, the strengthening of etatism and the regulatory role of the state in the economy and on the market, and disruptions in keeping the economy and the population supplied and in the functioning of the market are increasingly reflected in the state of mind of our working people and citizens and are giving rise to confusion and anxiety.

This was stated by Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, during a conversation with representatives of the Slovene press, which was organized by the Association of Journalists of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia to acquaint the public more fully with the current sociopolitical and economic situation in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

On the other hand, he went on, the subjective forces have intensified their action in the struggle for economic stabilization. This action is more and more extensive and has increasingly clear aims. The effect is a higher degree of awareness of the need for greater responsibility in the struggle to carry out the stabilization tasks and increased desire in the working people to become involved even more fully in these tasks.

Speaking about the economic situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Branko Mikulic said, among other things, that the conclusion had been reached in connection with investments that the total volume of investments envisaged in the medium-term plan should be reduced by over 1 trillion dinars and that in this way the investments' share of the social product should drop to about 25 percent.

Branko Mikulic also dwelled on the problems of economic relations with foreign countries and on foreign debts. He said: "We are firmly convinced that unless it is halted, the trend toward the socialization of foreign debts will cause heavy material and social damage and that we must oppose it by insisting that everybody pay their own debts. There should be agreement on the level of solidarity, instead of centralization of foreign exchange in the federation. At the present level of pooling the inflow of foreign exchange, based on the agreement reached in the federation in view of the obligations of the organizations of associated labor, little foreign exchange is left to purchase reproduction and raw materials, a situation which could lead to a drop in production and thereby in exports and in the inflow of foreign exchange.

Proceeding from the assessment that etatist trends and practices are spreading, Branko Mikulic said that the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina has decided to involve itself in the preparation of the appropriate proposals on de-etatization not only in the republics and its municipalities, but in the federation and also in the further, self-managed transformation of the fund of the federation and in changes in how supplementary funds for the economically underdeveloped republics are ensured. "We consider that the development problems of Kosovo should be considered separately and that the appropriate decisions should be adopted."

Speaking about the intensified activity of antisocialist and antiself-management forces, Branko Mikulic said that the anticommunist right-wing forces in Yugoslavia want to show, on the one hand, that the League of Communists "has had it" and is not and no longer can be the leading force of the working class and of our nations and nationalities and, on the other, that the working class is not and no longer can be a revolutionary subject of the developments of society and an exponent of progress. "According to them, this role is played today by the intellectual elite which, they say, knows better and can see further and is therefore predestined to replace the working class and its vanguard through a change in social relations in the direction, naturally, of counterrevolution."

Branko Mikulic said that following the deaths of Tito and Kardelj the antisocialist and antiself-management forces, in alliance with the reactionary centers in the world, are trying to create an "atmosphere" of major impending changes in the country. Some of them would like enforced "etatization," while others want so-called "democratic liberalization" of social and political life.

The fact that they live in an atmosphere of expecting "inevitable changes" is also shown, for instance, by conspiratorial underground groups of various compositions, but with the same orientation: the overthrow of the constitutional order.

"An underground organization of Muslim nationalists was recently uncovered in Bosnia-Hercegovina. It worked energetically along the line of creating an ethnically pure Bosnia-Hercegovina and setting up a so-called Islamic republic in Yugoslavia which, according to one variant, would consist of Bosnia-Hercegovina and, according to another, of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Sandzak, and Kosovo. These aims are identical with those of the irredentists in Kosovo, who seek the creation of a so-called Albanian republic in Yugoslavia. The same as the irredentists were linked with the Ustasha and the Albanian intelligence service, so this organization was linked with the young Muslim fascist emigration and the intelligence services of individual countries, as well as, in Yugoslavia, with members of the Muslim Brotherhood terrorists organization who have until recently, been living in our country as students. The members of this group encouraged a specific form of Muslim nationalism which brings Muslims in Bosnia-Hercegovina into conflict with Serbs and Croats, makes them feel closer to the members of Islam the world over, and does so along the line of the creation of a pan-Islamic confederation based on the Koran.

The nationalists from the ranks of the Croatian people are increasingly acting through the Catholic Church, Mikulic went on. They circulate theses from the days of the mass movement and, within the framework of the church, have launched an action aimed at setting up the so-called "Marian League," the task of which, apart from winning over believers, is to collect data about atheists. The organization of the "Marian League" in Bosnia-Hercegovina resembles a military organization. Having noted that the republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina is a "fertile soil" for intranational conflicts, the nationalists and clericalists of the Croatian nationality are fanning nationalist feelings against the members of other nations.

The nationalists and clericalists from the ranks of the Serbian people are striving, as they put it, for a "comprehensive change of attitude" toward Bosnia-Hercegovina where they say "every means should be used to save Serbdom." They stress the role of the Orthodox Church, which, they say, "was alone in raising its voice in defense of the Serbs in Kosovo, while in Bosnia-Hercegovina it is creating the conditions for the renaissance of Serbdom," Branko Mikulic said and stressed that the illustrations testify to the reactionary essence of all forms of nationalism, which cannot be divided into malign and benign, offensive and defensive. "They all seek support abroad, because they know that on their own they can achieve nothing. In fact, our nationalists, regardless of what people they come from, are traitors primarily to their own people and to the interests of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia."

Branko Mikulic stressed that the dogmatists also judge that the "favorable moment" has come for their intensified activity, especially in sowing dissatisfaction among the workers and the young, and instigating strikes, which, according to them, would be the introduction to a new revolution.

Branko Mikulic stressed the need for renewed discussions in the League of Communists on a number of specific issues concerning intranational relations in the republic. As an example he mentioned the use of the flag. "For Bosnia-Hercegovina these issues, which are perhaps unimportant to some, are politically topical and sensitive. We must respond to them by further strengthening national freedoms, by consolidating the brotherhood, unity, and equality of our nations and nationalities and, at the same time, by developing and invigorating self-managing relations, by further consolidating the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina as a self-managing and state community of the working people and citizens and of the nations and nationalities which live in it, and by

increasing its role and responsibility in the Yogoslav federation," Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, stated, among other things, during his conversation with the representatives of the press in Ljubljana today.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD232325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 23 May 83

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 23 May (TANJUG) -- At a session held in Sarajevo today under the chairmanship of Hamdija Pozderac, the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee endorsed the report on the work of its Presidium during the past year and the draft conclusions on the ideopolitical and action preparation of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. Both documents provided an opportunity for a discussion on ways of improving the methods and contents of work of the Central Committee, of its Presidium, and of other organs of the republic's League of Communists.

Hrvoje Istuk, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, said in his introductory speech that one of the characteristics of the work done by the Presidium is to be found in its effort to increase the independence of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and their capacity for taking initiatives. A large number of organizations and committees, he said, manifest themselves as independent factors of sociopolitical actions, are achieving new quality levels, and make fresh breakthroughs with regard to the method and content of their work. However, it should be said that there are also organizations and even municipal committees which do not perform their task of mobilizing their members and this permitted clearly negative phenomena to which they reacted too late, and most often at the initiative and request of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium (such as nationalist and clericalist phenomena, fires, damage to property, tendentious articles in information media and publishing, negative phenomena in individual educational institutions, and so forth).

Istuk then noted that the state of awareness is assessed in a formalist manner in individual organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists. They note, for instance, that the political situation in the municipality is good, without going into the causes of certain worrisome phenomena in the ranks of the young generation. Or else the political-security situation in a municipality is assessed as very good, while no attention is paid to the circulation of publications which attack brotherhood and unity.

Hrvoje Istuk then spoke about the method and content of work in the League of Communists, stressing that at the moment the topical question is that of the implementation of programs and conclusions which have been adopted. We are right to stress, he said, that the work done in the League of Communists is devoted, to a considerable extent, to the adoption of conclusions, while there is no comprehensive activity and persistence on the part of a number of organizations in realizing what has been agreed. In the day-to-day political struggle it is necessary to determine where these mechanisms for carrying out the policy of the League of Communists are violated and not implemented in practice, Hrvoje Istuk said, among other things, in explaining the report on the work of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium during the past year.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee today reelected Hamdija Pozderac as president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium for the next 1-year term of office.

FADILJ HODZA VISITS KOSOVO DEFENSE SECRETARIAT

AU231952 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Today, Fadilj Hodza, member of Yugoslavia's Presidency, visited the Kosovo Provincial Secretariat for National Defense where Remzi Koljgeci, provincial secretary for national defense, informed him about the current activities in fulfilling the plan of the province's defense preparations. It was stated that the self-managing interest communities, basic organizations of associated labor, and sociopolitical organizations are achieving good results in the field of national defense, especially in organizing, training, and strengthening the subjective factors of national defense and social self-protection. Fadilj Hodza was also informed about the fulfillment of the tasks stemming from the work program of the Provincial Secretariat for National Defense.

KOSOVO TRADE RESULTS WITH ALBANIA REVIEWED

AU231957 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 23 May 83

[Summary] A meeting of the Kosovo Economic Chamber was held in Pristina to discuss import-export achievements during the first 4 months of this year. During this period the exchange of goods with foreign countries amounted to $105.2 million. Exports were $51.9 million, while imports were $56.3 million. [figures as received] It was stated that there had been a decline of about 9 percent in exports compared with the same period last year meaning exports were down by 8.2 million dollars. At the same time imports also decreased by about $7 million.

"Today's meeting of the provincial economic chamber's presidium also discussed economic cooperation between our country and the People's Socialist Republic of Alba[illegible]a with special emphasis on the development of these relations with the Province of Kosovo." Economic relations with Albania had been carried out without major hindrances, and Yugoslavia's trade with Albania this year was anticipated to be over $126 million. "By the end of April $29 million had been realized, of which our exports were $16 million and imports $13 million. Electrical energy dominates imports from this country." It was stated that due to a long drought in Albania there had been a $3 million deficit. To realize import-export tasks with Albania "it is necessary to further increase the participation of the Kosovo economy."

KOSOVO COMMUNE IGNORES LJUBICIC'S APPEAL

AU211900 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The occasion for the social chronicle tonight is the well-known case of the village of Silovo near Gnjilane, Kosovo, where the citizens spontaneously rebelled against the construction of a slaughterhouse. This time we are not entering a discussion of their rights or wrongs, whether the slaughterhouse will really pollute their environment and deprive them of a large part of cultivable land, and whether the decision to involve the forces of order in settling the dispute was correct.

Our attention has been drawn to something presented in a television report on Silovo.

We are referring to a telegram which Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of Serbia, sent to the assembly of the Gnjilane commune proposing that the building of the slaughterhouse be halted until all the circumstances are examined and agreement is reached.

In the continuation of the television report it was seen how the Gnjilane town fathers reacted to this proposal: As if nothing had happened, excavators are at work and building materials are being piled up.

This episode concerning the telegram creates a painful impression, above all, because it is a matter of an appeal which strives to overcome a dispute, and for this very reason it should have been accepted with respect even had it not been sent from the highest place and the most responsible personality in the republic.

By turning a deaf ear to Ljubicic's suggestion, it seems as if they wished to say: We will not be ordered around by anybody, although, indeed, it is not a matter of an order but of a well-meant gesture whose aim is that the dispute be resolved in a democratic spirit. By sending the said telegram, such a composed an experienced leader as Nikola Ljubicic could not fail to know that a positive political feeling of the inhabitants of a village is worth much more than the construction of any industrial project and that interests are not harmonized with the use of force, but with the force of argument.

All this seems to be of little value to the communal officials in Gnjilane. They are invoking the delegates' decision in the assembly, not taking into account the truth that it is only in a proper democratic atmosphere and under the conditions of a positive political feeling that the greatest adversaries will find a common language more easily. This is implied in Ljubicic's message.

The Silovo case, although extreme, is characteristic as a picture of the regionalization of our socioeconomic and even political life. It is a very good illustration of the situation in which the autarkic feeling escalated to self-sufficiency rejects the very thought that anybody should interfere in its internal affairs and powers. What has long been noticed in the practice of the republics and provinces is now being confirmed in the case of a commune in the same sociopolitical community.

It is good that in the rapid democratization of social relations the classic molds of superiority and subordination are being broken, that there are less and less orders and force of authority and more and more independence in decisionmaking. The case of Silovo, however, is certainly not an example of such a positive social trend, but on the contrary, it is an example of encapsulation, autarky, and self-sufficiency which certainly lead in the opposite direction.

BRIEFS

UGANDA AGREEMENT -- Nairobi, May 23 (TANJUG) -- An agreement between Yugoslavia and Uganda on scientific-technical and cultural-educational cooperation up to 1985 has been signed in Kampala. This agreement, which regulates the development of cooperation between the two countries in these fields for the first time, includes exchanges of specialists, students, and cultural-artistic groups. Yugoslavia is one of a small number of countries to sign an agreement of this kind with Uganda and the Ugandan press has given the event exceptional coverage. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1629 GMT 23 May 83 LD]